(XXXI YEAR.) THE (Nº 1605.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1776

LONDON, *February* 24.

Among all the circumſtances by which the public eſteem was ſhewn to the memory of Sir CHARLES SAUNDERS, none was ſo ſtriking, or ſo truly honourable, as the panegyric upon him, delivered on a ſudden by Sir George Saville. This teſtimony, borne to one of the beſt men who have ever died, by one of the beſt men who ever lived, was delivered in ſo pathetic a manner, that the whole houſe was moſt ſenſibly affected. The news of his death came to the houſe on the day of Mr. Hartley's motion relative to the colonies —After a ſhort general exordium, Sir George Saville proceeded nearly to the following effect:

BUT beſides this, Sir, I riſe under another ſet of difficulties common to me, and to all who ſpeak from this ſide the houſe; but then they are all collateral and adventitious difficulties. If we urge that we have been unjuſt; we are anſwered, that that matter has been long ſince decided. If we ſtate, that nothing is to be got even by victory; we have the ſame anſwer. If we argue that our meaſures are impracticable, and that ſucceſs is beyond our power; the houſe will not endure to hear the power of this country called in queſtion---he is a friend to rebellion, who dares heſitate concerning the comparative force of the contending parties. Or if I ſhould touch on the topic of lightening the chains of ſlavery in America, recommended by my honourable friend, a learned gentleman will perhaps tell me that I am not a Whig; for that Whigs are ever fond of deſpotiſm. But I ſpoke guardedly, when I ſaid that theſe were collateral and adventitious difficulties only; for, on the naked matter itſelf, were a by-ſtander to judge, it ſhould ſeem that the harder taſk would be to point out or create the difficulties. For what is the caſe? I aſk the gentlemen on the other ſide of the houſe, what are their wiſhes? I am anſwered, "Would to God we were in the ſituation of the year 1763."—I aſk the colonies---I am anſwered, "Would to God we were in the ſituation of the year 1763." I know well that there are various ſenſes in which this phraſe may be underſtood—Oh! Sir, there is indeed one ſenſe in which, God knows, we cannot be reſtored to the ſituation of 1763. Who will reſtore to this country the blood that has been ſhed? Who will reſtore thoſe gallant men to their country, whoſe lives have been laviſhed, and ſpent, and miſ-ſpent, in the fatal conteſt? Who will make good to me my ſhare in a Howe, a Clinton, a Burgoyne, whoſe fate is now ſtanding on a die?---Theſe ſentiments, Sir, have long preſſed upon my mind, but I did not feel the full weight of them till THIS DAY. Four hours ago I felt not half their force.---Mens value are not known till they are loſt. FOUR HOURS ago this country had a man—His country *has* him no more.---One of your members, Sir. A member is perhaps ſoon replaced---But where ſhall we find *his* fellow, who, having in his vigour carried your arms in glory to the extent of your empire (that empire the ocean) when called upon by his country in the dregs of life (with a conſtitution worn down in your ſervice) urged on and goaded his tottering limbs, with hobbling haſte and feeble alacrity, to climb the well-known ſteps of the ſhip's ſide to meet your enemy.

I truſt, Sir, the houſe will not think me guilty of an uncomely tautology, if I have ſaid a word or two on a ſubject already touched by my honourable friend. No, Sir, let it rather be an order of your houſe that for one day at leaſt, while the MEMORY and the GRATITUDE yet remain, none ſhall ſpeak without paying his juſt tribute to that RESPECTABLE, that HONEST, PUBLIC man.

But, Sir, I beg your pardon, and I return to ſtate that I am conſtrained to allow, that the repealing of bills, recalling troops, undoing every act, is not virtually and effectually bringing things back into the ſame ſituation as if they had never been done; and I acknowledge too that ſome teſt may now be wanted on the part of the colonies to balance our acts of generous conciliation. Shall this teſt be in *words*? *Their words* you will not take. You are ſure they aim at *independence*---becauſe they *diſavow it*. You are ſure they will not give on *requiſition*—for they ſay they *will*. Oh! but you have better proofs. You have a certainty they *will not*---for they always *have*. They have always done it, they have *over done* it. And in truth this is the kind of proof we have been uſed to; we are well broke in, and we bear it. The ſatisfactory earneſt this houſe accepted of our future ſucceſs was, that we have hitherto miſcarried. The proof that we are now ſure to direct our force wiſely was, that we have hitherto blundered moſt egregiouſly. The houſe has paid due regard to theſe arguments, and we have voted as we were deſired. We have adopted the *logic*, and the *preſedent* applies to the *caſe* before us.

Well then—it is allowed their words are not to be taken. Their *former loyalty* to this country ſhall not paſs for any thing but *proof* of their *future diſobedience*. Allowed,—my friend's propoſition meets you then on *that* GROUND. He looks for an actual, freſh teſt of living obedience; an enrolling a Britiſh act of parliament; to which, I hope it will not be a capital objection, that it is not OPPRESSIVE, that it is not UNREASONABLE; and has MORALITY, HUMANITY, and the RIGHTS of a part of mankind, for its OBJECT and FOUNDATION. I ſecond the motion of my honourable friend.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Die Martii, 5° Martij, 1776.

THE order of the day was read for the lords to be ſummoned.

It was moved, That the following addreſs be preſented to his majeſty viz.

Moſt gracious ſovereign,

WE, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lords ſpiritual and temporal, in parliament aſſembled, humbly beg leave to repreſent to your majeſty, that it is with the utmoſt concern we have ſeen the treaties which your majeſty, by the advice of your miniſters, has been pleaſed to enter into with their ſerene highneſſes the duke of Brunſwick the landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel and the count of Hanau and which your majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to communicate to this houſe

We beg leave humbly to repreſent to your majeſty the ſenſe we entertain of the danger and diſgrace attending this inconſiderate meaſure, when it has been judged neceſſary, in the firſt exertion of Great-Britain to ſubjugate her colonies, to hire an army of foreign mercenaries acknowledging to all Europe that theſe kingdoms are unable, either from want of men, or diſinclination to this ſervice, to furniſh a competent number of natural born ſubjects to make the firſt campaign: And it is a melancholy conſideration, that the drawing off the national troops (though feeble for the unhappy purpoſe on which they are employed) will yet leave theſe kingdoms naked, and expoſed to the aſſault and inveſion of powerful neighbouring and foreign nations.

We further beg leave humbly to ſubmit to your majeſty, that if the juſtice and equity of this unnatural war was not queſtioned by ſo large a part of your majeſty's ſubjects, yet a reconciliation with the colonies, though attended with ſome conceſſions would be more agreeable to ſound policy, than to entruſt the proſecution of hoſtilities to foreigners, in whom we cannot confide, and who, when they are at ſo great a diſtance from their own country, and ſuffering under the diſtreſſes of a war, wherein they have no intereſt or concern, with ſo many temptations to exchange vaſſalage for freedom, will be more likely to mutiny, or deſert, than to unite faithfully, and co-operate with your majeſty's natural born ſubjects.

We ought not to conceal from your majeſty the anxiety we feel on the latitude of the articles in the ſeveral treaties, which ſtipulate the power in your majeſty of employing theſe troops in any part of Europe. Means are hereby provided for introducing a foreign army even into this realm; and we cannot ſo far confide in your majeſty's miniſters, as to ſuppoſe they would be very ſcrupulous in adviſing ſuch a meaſure, ſince they have already introduced foreign troops into two of our ſtrongeſt fortreſſes, and have offered to bring four thouſand more foreigners into the kingdom of Ireland, without the conſent of a Britiſh parliament.

That we have, moreover, juſt reaſon to apprehend that, when the colonies come to underſtand that Great-Britain is forming alliances, and hiring foreign troops for their deſtruction, they may think they are well juſtified by the example, in endeavouring to avail themſelves of the like aſſiſtance; and that France, Spain, Pruſſia, or other powers of Europe, may conceive they have as good a right as Heſſe, Brunſwick, and Hanau, to interfere in our domeſtic quarrels. And if the flames of war, from theſe proceedings, ſhould be kindled in Europe, which we fear is too probable, we reflect with horror on the condition of this country, under circumſtances wherein ſhe may be called upon to reſiſt the formidable attack of powerful enemies, which may require the exertion of our whole force, at a time when the ſtrength and flower of the nation is employed in fruitleſs expeditions on the other ſide of the world.

That the treaty, by ſtipulating not only to give the landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, in caſe of attack or diſturbance in the poſſeſſion of his territories, all the ſuccour which ſhall be in your majeſty's power to give, but likewiſe to continue ſuch ſuccour until the landgrave ſhall have obtained entire ſecurity, and a juſt indemnification, lays this kingdom under the neceſſity of taking part in every quarrel upon the continent, in which his ſerene highneſs may happen to be engaged, and that without any equivalent conſideration to make the contract reciprocal; as this iſland can expect no aſſiſtance from an inconſiderable ſovereignty in the heart of Germany, from which more troops are already drawn than ſhe is able to replace for her own defence, and whoſe revenues are not ſufficient to maintain even thoſe ſhe has lent, without the aid of ſubſidy. We conceive, therefore, that this engagement of Great-Britain to defend and indemnify muſt be conſidered as part of the price ſhe is to pay for the hire of thoſe troops. If this article of charges (which cannot be eſtimated) be added to the enormous expences of levy-money, charges of making good the loſſes of the ſeveral corps ordinary and extraordinary ſubſidies and their continuation after the troops are returned to their reſpective countries, and can be of no uſe to Great Britain, we may ſay with truth, that Great-Britain never before entered into a treaty ſo expenſive, ſo unequal, ſo diſhonourable, and ſo dangerous in its conſequences.

We therefore humbly implore your majeſty to give immediate orders for ſtopping the march of the Heſſian, Brunſwick, and Hanau troops, and for a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities in America, in order to lay the foundation of a ſpeedy and permanent reconciliation between the great contending parts of this diſtracted empire.

It was moved to agree with the ſaid motion.

Which being objected to,

After long debate,

The queſtion was put thereupon. It was reſolved in the negative.

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Diſſentient.

Abington. Ponſonby. King. Fitzwilliam. Archer. Portland. Effingham. Abergavenny. Camden. Richmond.

The Three Siſters, Smith, is arrived at Portſmouth, from New-York, in twenty-five days. He brings an account that gen. Lee, with 3000 troops, had taken poſſeſſion of that city.

March 14. A report was circulated yeſterday, that there was an embargo laid on all ſhips bound to France; but on what foundation we will not pretend to ſay.

St. James's, March 22. This day the right hon. the lord mayor, ſeveral of the aldermen, the ſheriffs, and ſome of the common council of the city of London, waited upon his majeſty (being introduced by the earl of Hartford, lord chamberlain of his majeſty's houſhold) with the following addreſs and petition, which was read by the recorder.

To the KING's moſt excellent MAJESTY,

The humble addreſs and petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common council aſſembled.

Moſt gracious ſovereign,

WE, the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council, of the city of London in common council aſſembled, beg leave to approach your throne, and to intreat your majeſty's royal attention, whilſt with the humility of dutiful ſubjects, we lay before your majeſty what at preſent moſt immediately affects us in the ſpirit and tendency of the public meaſures now depending; and the anxiety we feel at the naked and expoſed ſtate in which this country will be left, by draining it of the national troops, as well as at the danger and diſgrace attending the late treaties, for foreign mercenaries, whoſe latitude is ſuch, as to provide the means of introducing a foreign army even into this realm.

We cannot, Sir, without horror, look forward to that diſmemberment of the empire; that increaſe of the national debt, and of burthenſome taxes; that loſs of our moſt valuable reſources; thoſe diſtreſſes of our merchants and manufacturers; thoſe deficiencies of the revenue; that effuſion of the blood of our countrymen and brethren; that failure of public credit; and thoſe dreadful calamities and convulſions which muſt follow a civil war ſo begun and purſued, whoſe extent no wiſdom can foreſee.

We humbly conceive that no people can be bound to ſurrender their rights and liberties as a return for protection. The colonies have fought our battles with us, and in the laſt war they ſo far exceeded their abilities, that this nation thought it juſt and neceſſary to make them an annual compenſation; and even now driven to open hoſtilities in their own defence, they are willing (their charters being inviolably ſecured) to continue to us all thoſe advantages of a regular and extenſive commerce, to which we have long owed our opulence and proſperity. And we have every aſſurance which men in their ſituation can ſafely give, that, if aſked as free men, they are willing to go farther, and to afford the exhauſted ſtate of the revenue of this country ſuch reaſonable voluntary aid as their abilities will permit, provided that their contributions are unalienably applied to relieve that diſtreſs which is the only fair and politic foundation of requiring them, and that neither their aids, nor our own ſinking funds, ſhall be any longer perverted from a public benefit, and miſapplied to the purpoſe of corruption inſtead of redeeming the debts of the nation, according to the firſt wiſe and juſt inſtitution.

Indulge but, moſt gracious ſovereign, the humanity and dignity of your own royal diſpoſition, and our prayers will be granted. We implore the extenſion of your majeſty's juſtice and mercy towards that continent which, when arbiter of the terms of peace, it was your majeſty's own determination to prefer to every other compenſation for all the expences of the laſt war.

We humbly and earneſtly beſeech your majeſty, that the moſt ſolemn, clear, diſtinct, and unambiguous, ſpecification of thoſe juſt and honourable terms, which your majeſty with both houſes of parliament mean to grant to the colonies, may precede the dreadful operations of your armament. Every colour and ſuſpicion of injuſtice and oppreſſion will then be removed from the proceedings of the mother country; and, if thoſe juſt and honourable terms are not ſubmitted to, your majeſty will undoubtedly be enabled to meet what will then be rebellion, with the zealous hearts and hands of a determined, loyal, and united people.

To which his MAJESTY was pleaſed to return the following anſwer:

I DEPLORE, with the deepeſt concern, the miſeries which a great part of my ſubjects in North-America have brought upon themſelves, by an unjuſtifiable reſiſtance to the conſtitutional authority of this kingdom; and I ſhall be ready and happy to alleviate thoſe miſeries, by acts of mercy and clemency, whenever the authority is eſtabliſhed, and the now exiſting rebellion is at an end. To obtain theſe ſalutary purpoſes, I will invariably purſue the moſt proper and effectual means.

BOSTON, *May* 30.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, June 1.

The brig Hetty, Don Mole, is arrived here with three tons and a half of powder, one hundred and forty ſtand of arms, and ſome lead. Our ſhips of war, and ſeveral veſſels under their convoy, went out from Cape May

last Wednesday evening. Our ships were at some distance from the Cape when they fell in with the above brig, and brought her safe in.

We hear that yesterday morning the ministerial fleet near Sandy-Hook consisted of eight sail, the Asia, Phœnix, Mercury, Lively, and four other vessels. Last evening it was reported the number was increased to eleven sail.

WATERTOWN, *May* 27.

Monday last the freeholders and other inhabitants of this town, being duly warned, and legally assembled, at the meeting-house, made choice of Jonathan Brown and Samuel Fisk, Esqrs. to represent them in the great and general court or assembly of this colony, to be convened at said meeting-house, on Wednesday next.—After which, on the question, "Whether that, if the hon. congress should, for the safety of the said colonies, declare them independent of the kingdom of Great-Britain, they the said inhabitants will solemnly engage, with their lives and fortunes, to support them in the measures?"—It passed *unanimously* in the affirmative.

HARTFORD, *May* 27.

We hear the town of Canterbury, in a full meeting, have unanimously adopted the principles of independence contained in Common-Sense; and also voted, that the delegates for the continental congress ought to be elected by the freemen of the colony, and not by their representatives.

Last Thursday governor Keene who has been some time past in this town, was committed to gaol, by order of the committee for the prisoners, for refusing to sign a parole.

PROVIDENCE, *June* 1.

Tuesday last capt. Horn arrived here from Charlestown South Carolina, which place he left the 12th instant. He informs, that 17 sail of transports from Ireland, with 7 regiments consisting of about 5000 men, arrived at Long-Bay, near Cape-Fear, the first instant, and that they were in great want of water, but had not got any supply when he sailed. He further informs, that brigadier general Armstrong was arrived at Charlestown from Philadelphia, and that our brethren at the southward are in high spirits.

A gentleman arrived here from France informs that twenty-five French ships of the line were ready for sea the 10th of March last at Brest, to which place 500 ship wrights had been ordered from Nantz; that men were taken up in all parts of France for the sea service; that the fortifications of Dunkirk and Bellisle were repairing with all expedition; and that as great preparations were making for war as were ever known in that kingdom.

NEWPORT, *May* 27.

Extract of a letter from an English gentleman of veracity at St. Eustatia, to his friend in this town.

"I have nothing very material to acquaint you with, only that the French are certainly meditating something. The greatest encouragement is given to the Americans; they have opened their ports, notwithstanding they have had great quantities of provisions from France and every thing low there; many vessels with sugar and coffee, have come from thence (the French islands) this day or two; this you know was seldom the case; it causes much speculation: I think there must certainly be something in the wind; and, for my part, think that a general war is not far distant. The French have certainly 10 000 men at St. Domingo, who are to be augmented to 15,000. There are 8000 at Martinico and Guadaloupe, and 7000 more expected momently; so that they will have 30,000 in their islands, the whole under command of one general, who arrived some days since at Martinico."

NEW-YORK, *May* 30.

Yesterday capt. Allen arrived here from Rhode-island, and says, capt. Biddle, in a continental brig, sent in a sloop from St. Croix, last Saturday, laden with rum, sugar, and salt: She was bound for Liverpool, in Nova-Scotia.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, *New-York, May* 31, 1776.

WHEREAS the present government of this colony by congress and committees was instituted while the former government under the crown of Great-Britain existed in full force, and was established for the sole purpose of opposing the usurpation of the British parliament, and was intended to expire on a reconciliation with Great-Britain, which it was then apprehended would soon take place, but is now considered as remote and uncertain.

And whereas many and great inconveniencies attend the said mode of government by congress and committees, as, of necessity in many instances, legislative, judicial, and executive powers have been vested therein, especially since the dissolution of the form of government by the abdication of the late governor, and the exclusion of this colony from the protection of the king of Great-Britain.

And whereas the Continental Congress did resolve as followeth, to wit.

(See No 1602 of this Gazette.)

And whereas doubts have arisen, whether this Congress are invested with sufficient power and authority to deliberate and determine on so important a subject as the necessity of erecting and constituting a new form of government and internal police, to the exclusion of all foreign jurisdiction, dominion and controul whatever.

And whereas it appears of right solely to the people of this colony to determine the said doubts. Therefore,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the electors in the several counties of this colony, by election, in the manner and form prescribed for the election of the present Congress, either to authorize (in addition to the powers vested in this Congress) their present deputies, or others in the stead of their present deputies, or either of them, to take into consideration the necessity and propriety of instituting such new government as in and by the said resolution of the Continental Congress is described and recommended; and if the majority of the counties, by their deputies in Provincial Congress, shall be of opinion that such new government ought to be instituted and established; then to institute and establish such a government as they shall deem best calculated to secure the rights, liberties and happiness of the good people of this colony, and to continue in force until a future peace with Great-Britain shall render the same unnecessary. And

Resolved That the said elections, in the several counties, ought to be had on such day, and at such place or places, as by the committee of each county respectively shall be determined. And it is recommended to the said committees to fix such early days for the said election, as that all the deputies to be elected have sufficient time to repair to the city of New York by the second Monday in July next; on which day all the said deputies ought punctually to give their attendance.

And whereas the object of the aforegoing resolutions is of the utmost importance to the good people of this colony,

Resolved, That it be, and it is hereby earnestly recommended to the committees, freeholders, and other electors, in the different counties in this colony, diligently to carry the same into execution.

Ordered, That the aforegoing resolution be published in all public news-papers in this colony; and in handbills, to be distributed in the counties.

Extract from the minutes,

ROBERT BENSON, sec.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 3.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated May 31.

"General Putnam has just shewn me a letter from a gentleman in Salem, which very much concerns your place. The writer informs the general that captain Chapman is arrived there (Salem) from St. Croix, who says that, on the 10th inst. in lat. 54. long. 67. 24. he fell in with a brig, the captain of which told him, that he sailed in company with a fleet of seventy sail of transports, under convoy of two sixty-four, four forty gun ships, and two bomb-ketches, from which he parted the 5th in a hard gale of wind. The fleet had on board a large number of Hessians, Brunswickers, and English troops, all bound to Philadelphia, in order to disperse (as the captain expresses himself) that hornet's nest the congress, after which they were certain the continent would become a very easy prey. God grant that you may be prepared to receive this armament. Gen. Putnam thinks that some troops will immediately march from here to your assistance."

Extract of a letter from Antigua, dated April 24, 1776.

"By your late papers I find that you have received accounts of several Americans being persecuted in this island, who have been unfortunately taken by the men of war. I have now the pleasure to inform you that the spirit of persecution here has in a great measure subsided since the arrival of Mr. Burk, of this island, from the provincial camp at Cambridge. Mr. Burke has done great justice to general Washington and his officers, in reporting the genteel treatment he met with while a prisoner, and in return has exerted his utmost interest in procuring the discharge of such Americans as are detained here, in which he has been very successful, so that I apprehend no such matter will be carried on in future. Capt. Cambell, of New-York, after being imprisoned two months and upwards, was discharged on bail a short time before Mr. Burk's arrival, but has since been discharged from his recognizance, and at liberty to go when and where he pleases. Capt. Kirby, of the ship Peggy, of your port, is likewise discharged from his recognizance, and having procured the command of a brig, sails shortly for Ireland. And Mr. Charles Hubby Hubbart, a native of Boston, who has been confined since December last (great part of the time in a dungeon) will I think be enlarged in a few days. All this by the interest of Mr. Burk, in justice to whom, and to convince the general of his gratitude, I beg this may be inserted in the public papers."

June 6. Last Tuesday arrived at New-York a vessel from Port au Prince, loaded with melasses, sugars, brandy, coffee and indigo.

Extract of a letter from Montreal, May 27, 1776.

"I wrote you last from Dechambault, where we remained four or five days on a very short allowance, and left it with half an allowance of flour, and no pork to serve the men to Trois Rivieres, two good days march. It has since been concluded on to keep no detachment for the present below the Sorrel, as the army have been living from hand to mouth for some time past, the supplies of provisions from the other side of the lakes being but small, and very little to be procured without force or paying hard money for it. The common people in general, though they will probably take the stronger side, do, I have no doubt, from all the observations I have made, wish well to us and our cause, and would be very glad we should succeed. Forty or fifty men of the 18th regiment, commanded by capt. Forster, joined by 300 Indians, and 250 Canadians, had (hearing, it is supposed, that this place was in a defenceless situation) come down within twelve miles of this, having made prisoners of a major Sherburne and 300 of our men on their way thither; but being informed that a reinforcement was arrived, they have retreated! gen. Arnold is in pursuit of them with 900 men, 400 of whom he has sent to endeavour to cut off their retreat, while he pursues them with the utmost expedition with the remainder.

"Provisions, as I mentioned before, are so very scarce, that we are absolutely obliged to seize flour and wheat, pledging the faith of the United Colonies for the payment of the market price.

"General Thomas is very ill with the small-pox at Chamblee, taken in the natural way.

"N. B. There are 500 instead of 300 of our people made prisoners; there is a report that gen. Arnold has beat the enemy, but no account is yet arrived from himself."

At a special meeting of the COMMITTEE of INSPECTION of the city and liberties of Philadelphia.

WHEREAS the hon. Congress, by their resolve of the 30th of May, have empowered the committees of inspection to regulate the price of salt:

Resolved, That that article shall not exceed the following prices.—Coarse salt 7s. 6d. per bushel 3s. 9d. per half bushel, and 2s. per peck.—Fine salt 8s. per bushel, 4s. per half bushel, and 2s. 2d. per peck. And whereas the Congress have empowered the committees of inspection to regulate the price of green tea, as well to execute their resolve limiting the price of bohea tea, at three fourths of a dollar per pound.

Resolved, That the price of the best green tea shall not exceed 3as. 6d. per pound.

Resolved likewise, That if any persons shall, by any art or evasions, elude the above resolutions, by refusing to sell the above articles at the said limited prices, they may depend upon being held up as enemies to their country without respect to persons and they may be assured, the committee will take such farther steps (if necessary) as will effectually carry the above resolutions of Congress into execution.

The committee request, that all virtuous citizens will use their utmost endeavours to detect and bring to justice all such persons as dare to offend against the above necessary and highly useful regulations.

June 1. J. B. SMITH, secretary.

Two privateers belonging to this port have taken three very valuable ships, bound from Jamaica to London, laden with rum, sugar, molasses, &c. having also a large quantity of dollars and plate on board.

We hear that on board of the above ships, there were several very fine sea-turtle, intended as a present to lord North; one of which, with his lordship's name nicely cut in the shell, was yesterday presented by the captain to the worthy president of the American congress.

Extract of a letter from the camp at the mouth of the Sorrel, dated May 14, 1776.

"We have here generals Wooster, Arnold, the Prussian general, and about fifteen hundred good troops. Two battalions are just arrived from Cambridge, and one gone to Montreal. Col. Poor and his battalion are expected every minute, with gen. Thompson. Here is to be our grand stand. We are now fortifying, but the main body is not yet come up from Dechambault. There are six battalions more on their way to this place. This fortification is at the mouth of the Sorrel, on the river St. Lawrence, where our provisions and stores come down into Canada. As soon as the six battalions arrive, I hope we shall be able to drive them faster than they drove us."

By his Excellency WILLIAM FRANKLIN, *Esq; captain-general, governor and commander in chief, in and over the province of New-Jersey, and territories thereon depending in America, chancellor and vice-admiral of the same, &c.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have matters of great importance to communicate to the general assembly of this province; I have therefore thought fit, with the advice of his majesty's council, to appoint a meeting of the general assembly of New-Jersey, to be held in the city of Perth-Amboy, on Thursday the twentieth day of June next, and to publish the same by this proclamation, to the end that all persons whom it may concern may have notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, in the city of Perth-Amboy, the thirtieth day of May, in the year of our lord, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six.

W. FRANKLIN.

By his Excellency's command,
CHARLES PETTIT, *D Sec.*

In COMMITTEE for YORK county, May 30, 1776.

Present Fifty-five members.

Col. ROBERT M'PHERSON in the chair.

THE resolve of the hon. continental congress of the 15th instant being read, was most cordially agreed, and thankfully accepted; and *Resolved*, That a deputation from this body, of nine members, be ordered to attend the conference of committees at Philadelphia, the 18th day of June next, to consider of the best and most effectual measures for carrying into execution and setting the preliminary steps for the election of a provincial convention, to form a constitution founded on "the authority of the people."

Resolved, That as the former legislative powers of this province cannot act without being under oaths or affirmations of allegiance to the king of Great-Britain, and dependent on him, which by the cruel and wicked proceedings of that king and parliament of Great-Britain more especially by a late act of parliament declaring the colonists rebels, and cutting them off from the protection of that crown, the same has become incapable of legislation, and in that respect totally extinct. But *Resolved, nevertheless*, That the executive powers of government ought to proceed in the usual channel, and that the laws heretofore made be put in due execution, until a government formed on the authority of the people only, takes place, agreeable to the resolves of congress of the 15th instant.

Resolved, That Mr. James Rankin, lately chosen a member to represent this county in assembly, in sending seven letters, and a bundle of remonstrances, to seven inhabitants of this county, for the express purpose of getting those remonstrances signed by the people here, and transmitted to Philadelphia, which remonstrances can be calculated for no other purpose than to draw this province off from the present union with the other colonies, or to divide the people so as to fall an easy prey to our inveterate enemies, has violated the trust reposed in him by the good people of this county.

Resolved, That should any person or persons be so lost to all sense of duty to the public, as to attempt to procure signers to said poisonous and destructive remonstrance in this county, that the said person or persons will be considered as violators of the resolves of congress, and inimical to the liberties of America

ROBERT M'PHERSON, chairman.

To the worshipful Justices of his majesty George the Third, of his courts of quarter-sessions and common pleas for the county of Philadelphia.

The memorial of the committee of inspection and observation for the city and liberties of Philadelphia, &c.

Respectfully sheweth,

THAT the honourable the congress, by a resolution of the 15th of May last, have declared, "that it appears absolutely irreconcileable to reason and good conscience for the people of the colonies now to take the oaths or affirmations necessary for the support of any government under the crown of Great-Britain, and that it is necessary that the exercise of *any kind* of authority under the said crown should be *totally suppressed*," &c. That

this committee conceive it to be their duty, as it is their inclination, to exert their utmoſt endeavours for carrying into execution the ſaid reſolve as well as others of that honourable body, and therefore they thus apply to your worſhips to ſurceaſe the exerciſe of any authority in the preſent courts until a new government is framed, and all the powers thereof exerted, under the authority of the people of this province.

The committee need not remind your worſhips of the qualifications of grand-jurors, and how incompatible they are with the preſent oppoſition to the king of Great-Britain, and the execution of the reſolves, as well of the congreſs as of the houſe of aſſembly of this province, when they reflect that the diſpoſition of many of your worſhips is friendly to the cauſe of liberty and your country, and that a continuance in the ſeats you have ſo worthily filled is no longer conducive to the happineſs or ſafety of the people.

It is with great concern that the committee have beheld ſome perſons in office in this province, ſo influenced by their ſalaries as to prefer their own immediate power and intereſt to that of their country and their poſterity; and they are ſorry to find themſelves conſtrained to exert their moſt ſtrenuous efforts for obtaining thoſe deſirable ends, perſonal ſecurity and the preſervation of private property, which they apprehend every honeſt man would be anxious to ſee fixed on a firm and permanent baſis. It is with equal concern that they have ſeen another ſet of men in this province, heretofore notoriouſly oppoſing the elections and authority of committees of all kinds (bodies, it is confeſſed, conſtituted by neceſſity alone) now profeſſing a deſire for the continuance of them, though evidently militating againſt the authority of the crown, and the execution of ſome of the criminal laws, as well as tending to the diſcontinuance of trial by jury, and the ſuſpenſion of the writ of habeas corpus, thoſe bulwarks of liberty. This conduct they can only aſcribe to an inclination in theſe men to prefer confuſion to order, tyranny to liberty, and anarchy to legal government, and thereby in time to make the people ſo diſcontented and unhappy as to deſire peace at the expence of every thing valuable in this life, as was effected by ſimilar means at the reſtoration.

Upon the whole, the committee think it their duty to themſelves, their conſtituents, and to the congreſs, to requeſt your worſhips to poſtpone the buſineſs of the above-mentioned courts until a new government ſhall be formed, which they apprehend will be effected ſo ſpeedily that the delay will be of ſmall if any injury to the preſent ſuitors, and in the mean time the minds of men will be quieted from the apprehenſion of a diſaffected grand jury or court attempting to cenſure or condemn the virtuous meaſures now purſuing for the happineſs and ſafety of the good people of this province in particular, and America in general.

Signed by order of the committee,

June 3, 1776. THOMAS M'KEAN, chairman.

(Copy.)

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 24.

The following declaration was reported to the convention by the committee appointed to prepare the ſame, and referred to the conſideration of a committee of the whole convention; and, in the mean time, is ordered to be printed for the peruſal of the members.

A DECLARATION of RIGHTS made by the repreſentatives of the good people of Virginia, aſſembled in full and free convention; which rights do pertain to us and our poſterity, as the baſis and foundation of government.

1. That all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent natural rights, of which they cannot, by any compact, deprive or diveſt their poſterity; among which are the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and poſſeſſing property, and purſuing and obtaining happineſs and ſafety.

2. That all power is veſted in, and conſequently derived from the people; that magiſtrates are their truſtees and ſervants, and at all times amenable to them.

3. That government is, or ought to be, inſtituted for the common benefit protection, and ſecurity of the people, nation, or community. Of all the various modes and forms of government, that is beſt which is capable of producing the greateſt degree of happineſs and ſafety, and is moſt effectually ſecured againſt the danger of mal-adminiſtration; and that, whenever any government ſhall be found inadequate or contrary to theſe purpoſes, a majority of the community hath an indubitable, unalienable, and indefeaſible right, to reform, alter, or abolish it, in ſuch manner as ſhall be judged moſt conducive to the public weal.

4. That no man, or ſet of men, are intitled to excluſive or ſeparate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in conſideration of public ſervices; which not being deſcendible or hereditary, the idea of a man born a magiſtrate, a legiſlator or a judge, is unnatural and abſurd.

5. That the legiſlative and executive powers of the ſtate ſhould be ſeparate and diſtinct from the judicative; and that the members of the two firſt may be reſtrained from oppreſſion, by feeling and participating the burthens of the people, they ſhould, at fixed periods, be reduced to a private ſtation, return into that body from which they were originally taken, and the vacancies be ſupplied by frequent, certain, and regular elections.

6. That elections of members to ſerve as repreſentatives of the people, in aſſembly, ought to be free; and that all men, having ſufficient evidence of permanent common intereſt with, and attachment to, the community, have the right of ſuffrage.

7. That no part of a man's property can be taken from him, or applied to public uſes, without his own conſent, or that of his legal repreſentatives; nor are the people bound by any laws but ſuch as they have, in like manner, aſſented to for their common good.

8. That all power of ſuſpending laws, or the execution of laws, by any authority, without conſent of the repreſentatives of the people, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exerciſed.

9. That laws having retroſpect to crimes, and puniſhing offences, committed before the exiſtence of ſuch laws, are generally oppreſſive, and ought to be avoided.

10. That in all capital or criminal proſecutions a man hath a right to demand the cauſe and nature of his accuſation, to be confronted with the accuſers or witneſſes, to call for evidence in his favour, and a ſpeedy trial by an impartial jury of his vicinage, without whoſe unanimous conſent he cannot be found guilty, neither can he be compelled to give evidence againſt himſelf; that no man be deprived of his liberty, except by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers.

11. That exceſſive bail ought not to be required, nor exceſſive fines impoſed, nor cruel and unuſual puniſhments inflicted.

12. That warrants unſupported by evidence, whereby any officer or meſſenger may be commanded or required to ſearch ſuſpected places, or to ſeize any perſon or perſons, his or their property, not particularly deſcribed, are grievous and oppreſſive, and ought not to be granted.

13. That in controverſies reſpecting property, and in ſuits between man and man, the ancient trial by jury is preferable to any other, and ought to be held ſacred.

14. That the FREEDOM of the PRESS is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and can never be reſtrained but by deſpotic governments.

15. That a well regulated militia, compoſed of the body of the people trained to arms, is the proper, natural and ſafe defence of a free ſtate; that ſtanding armies, in time of peace, ſhould be avoided, as dangerous to liberty; and that, in all caſes, the military ſhould be under ſtrict ſubordination to, and governed by, the civil power.

16. That the people have a right to uniform government, and therefore that no government ſeparate from, or independent of, the government of Virginia, ought, of right, to be erected or eſtabliſhed within the limits thereof.

17. That no free government, or the bleſſing of liberty, can be preſerved to any people but by a firm adherence to juſtice, moderation, temperance, frugality, and virtue, and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.

18. That religion, or the duty which we owe to our Creator, and the manner of diſcharging it, can be directed only by reaſon and conviction, not by force or violence; and therefore that all men ſhould enjoy the fulleſt toleration in the exerciſe of religion, according to the dictates of conſcience, unpuniſhed and unreſtrained by the magiſtrate, unleſs, under colour of religion, any man diſturb the peace, the happineſs, or ſafety of ſociety. And that it is the mutual duty of all to practiſe chriſtian forbearance, love, and charity, towards each other.

In VIRGINIA CONVENTION, Tueſday May 21, 1776.

RESOLVED, That ſuch Indian warriors, of the neighbouring tribes, as are willing, be engaged in the ſervice of this country, provided the number ſo to be engaged doth not exceed two hundred, to be marched down to the aſſiſtance of the regular forces on the eaſtern quarter.

Reſolved, That John Gibſon, Eſq; be deſired to negotiate with the Ohio or Weſtern Indians, and inform them of the friendly ſentiments of this country towards them, and of the purport of the foregoing reſolution for calling in their aſſiſtance, and that the ſame is warranted and directed by the reſolution of the general congreſs of the firſt day of July laſt.

Reſolved, That the militias of all the frontier counties ought to be got in readineſs for action, without loſs of time; and, for this purpoſe, the ſeveral militia officers ought to uſe their utmoſt exertions in their ſeveral departments, as there is too much reaſon to apprehend the wicked attempts of our enemies to excite an Indian war, may involve us in calamities inſeparable therefrom.

Extract of a letter from capt. George Johnſton, dated May 20, 1776.

"Meſſ. Tebbs, Dickſon, and myſelf, with about 13 men, took a walk into Norfolk this evening. I detached a ſergeant, with ſix of the men, to the Windmill Point, where they obſerved about 25 of the miniſterial gentry, at whom our men fired a few guns; upon which the enemy ran towards the ſhore, in expectation of decoying us, but I luckily got up and prevented a purſuit, obſerving that they meant to ſurround us. I then ordered our people to retreat to the croſs roads, upon which they followed, and when within about 200 yards the firing began, although I much wiſhed to have kept up ours till they came nearer; but the ardour of our men could not be reſtrained. The engagement laſted about 25 minutes, very hot; and at length the enemy retreated, after loſing ſome blood. A little before it was over, I was reinforced to the number of about fifty in all. I detached capt. Fleming, with a few men, to their ground, who obſerved them paraded on the beach, about 160 ſtrong. I kept my poſt till ſun-ſet, and they have chiefly gone on board, though I am inclined to believe they intend renewing the attack ſome time this night: if they do, I ſhall endeavour to keep my ground. None of my men are hurt. I received a ball on my toe, which did no other execution than cutting the ſole of my ſhoe."

Laſt night an expreſs arrived from col. Woodford, at Kemp's landing, with advice that lord Dunmore's motley army, after diſmantling their intrenchment at the mills, and ſetting fire to the barracks and other buildings they had erected there for their convenience, had retired on board the fleet, which, to the amount of 70 odd ſail, were in motion yeſterday morning, and appeared to be bound for ſea. They ſupplied themſelves with wood from a number of houſes at the diſtillery, which they demoliſhed for that purpoſe; and it was given out, that they intended for Halifax, in Nova-Scotia, with intent, it may be preſumed, to enjoy the free exerciſe of their limbs and a vegetable diet and undergo a complete ſcouring from the filth in which they have been involved for a long while paſt.---They deſtroyed between 40 and 50 ſail of ſmall veſſels, after taking out what they deemed to be valuable, but ſuffered all the ſalt on board to go to the bottom.

ANNAPOLIS, June 13.

The time limitted for the continuation of the preſent general aſſembly of this province expiring on the 14th inſtant, his excellency our governor was yeſterday pleaſed to iſſue his proclamation for diſſolving the ſame, and to order writs of election to be iſſued to-morrow to call a new aſſembly, returnable the 25th day of July next.

In CONVENTION, *May* 28, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a public ſalt-work be erected on or near the Bay, near the mouth of Patowmack, and another on the ſea board of this province; and that the ſaid works be carried on on the public account, under the management and direction of ſuch perſons as ſhall be appointed by the Council of Safety for the time being; and that any ſum of public money, not exceeding the ſum of five hundred pounds, may, by order of the ſaid Council of Safety, be expended in erecting and carrying on [illegible] of the ſaid works.

Extract from the minutes,

G. DUVALL, clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, June 10, 1776.

ALL perſons who are willing to undertake the erecting and carrying on ſalt-works, agreeable to the above reſolve of the late Convention, are requeſted to attend the Council, and give in their propoſals, which will be duly attended to.

By order,

G. DUVALL, clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, June 8, 1776.

RESOLVED, That Wedneſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays, be ſet apart for auditing and paying off accounts againſt the public--all perſons therefore, who have juſt claims, are to attend the Council of Safety on thoſe days, and no other, and are requeſted to bring their accounts proved or authenticated by proper vouchers.

By order.

R. RIDGELY, aſſiſt. clk.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Printing-office,

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONVENTION

OF THE

PROVINCE of MARYLAND,

Held at the city of Annapolis, on Wedneſday the 8th of May, 1776.

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun. treaſurer of the Weſtern-ſhore, will give conſtant attendance at his office in Weſt-ſtreet, Annapolis, to give in exchange bills of credit emitted by the Provincial Convention of Maryland the ſeventh day of December, 1775, for thoſe emitted by the Convention the twenty-ſixth day of July, 1775.

June 5, 1776.

THE Subſcriber will attend at Talbot county Court-Houſe, on every Tueſday of the week, for the purpoſe of giving in exchange bills of credit, emitted by the Provincial Convention the ſeventh day of December, 1775, for thoſe emitted by the Provincial Convention the twenty-ſixth day of July, 1775.

WILLIAM HINDMAN,

treaſurer of the Eaſtern-ſhore.

Elk-Ridge, June 10, 1776.

WHEREAS Mr. Henry Ridgely has lodged in the late Convention a memorial, part of which reflects on my honour, and the ſaid memorial being referred to the meeting of the late Convention, it cannot with propriety be brought before the public till a determination of that honourable body; I muſt therefore requeſt of the public to ſuſpend their opinion till ſuch determination, when I make no doubt the aſperſion will be [illegible] to the ſatisfaction of every perſon. [illegible]

THOMAS DORSEY.

June 11, 1776.

To be SOLD at public ſale, on Monday the firſt day of July next, at Magruder's ferry in Prince-George's county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,

ALL the perſonal eſtate of the late Mr. Joſeph Mullan, conſiſting of horſes, houſhold furniture, ſpice, and ſundry other articles too tedious to mention, for ready money, by

WILLIAM HENRY and JOHN WARING.

Upper Marlborough, June 1, 1776.

THE ſubſcriber, intending to quit the province as ſoon as he can bring his affairs into ſuch compaſs as to be left to an agent, earneſtly intreats all perſons indebted to him to ſettle their accounts, by giving bond with ſecurity for their reſpective balances. Thoſe who do not comply with this reaſonable requeſt, may depend that immediate application will be made to the committee for leave to bring ſuits againſt them; and all perſons who have claims againſt him are deſired to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted and diſcharged. The different deputy ſheriffs of Prince George's county have lifts of all balances due to him as ſheriff, and ſhould any diſpute ariſe on ſuch balances, and on application to himſelf he may not be able to ſatisfy the perſon about it, he will readily ſubmit ſuch to any one, two or more gentlemen in the neighbourhood where ſuch perſon lives who diſputes them; and, for the eaſe of thoſe who cannot pay money, he will take tobacco, corn, cattle, horſes, ſheep, or any thing elſe they may have to diſpoſe of, that there is the leaſt proſpect of turning into caſh ſoon, in diſcharge of them.

RALPH FORSTER.

CAME to the plantation of Benjamin Ogle, near Annapolis, about the firſt of May laſt, a black horſe, about thirteen hands and a half high, has a ſtar on his forehead, a ridge mane and ſaddle ſpots; branded on the near buttock [illegible]. The owner may have him again, on proving property and paying charges.

LEWIS DUVALL, overſeer.

96 RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Mr. Richard Snowden's iron works, on the 10th day of May last, a convict servant man named William Sheppard, by trade a shoemaker, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has short brown hair, is of a swarthy complexion, and has an ugly down look. He has been hurt in his right leg, which causes him to limp and not walk on the end of his toes on that side. Had [illegible] took with him an old felt hat, a white cotton jacket, an old blue ditto without sleeves, a pair of tacking trousers with a pair of old brown cloth breeches under them, and a pair of old shoes and stockings.

Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his master may get him again shall receive three pounds reward, and, if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by

2w 1 JOSEPH DUVALL.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

June 2, 1776.

RAN away from the subscribers, living near the quakers meeting-house, Baltimore county, the three following servants, viz WILLIAM INKLEBY, 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, is an ill looking clumsey fellow, has a lazy walk, a sore leg, a blemish in one of his eyes, says he served 7 years with capt Weatherall, of Miles river, on the Eastern-shore of Maryland, went home to England in 1774, and last summer came in a convict: had on and took with him a white country cloth kersey coat and breeches, white yarn stockings, old double soled shoes plaited and nailed, and a coarse country linen shirt. ISAAC BATES, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 42 years of age, fresh complexion, gray headed, and speaks broad English: had on a coarse country linen shirt and trousers, old hat, and old shoes. JOHN THORNLY, an Englishman, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a cotton weaver by trade, sandy complexion, sore legs, has lately had a cut on his left thumb: had on and took with him and old felt hat, old white cloth coat, fustian jacket, ticken breeches, old shoes and stockings, and likely has stole other things. Also went off, about the 10th of February last, WILLIAM HALL, a convict, came into the country last June, a stout well made man, a shoemaker by trade, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, pale complexion, smooth face, short brown hair, came from the West of England, and speaks broad: had on a white cotton jacket and breeches, white yarn stockings, double soled nailed shoes, felt hat, and says he has a relation in Annapolis, by the name of Hounsworth; it is likely he may inlist in some company, as he has made his brags of his being inlisted in 19 different companies in England.

Whoever takes up and secures said servants, shall have, if 20 miles from home, four pounds; if 40 miles, seven pounds ten shillings; if 100 miles twelve pounds; and if 200 miles the above reward, and in proportion for either of them, including what the law allows.

w2 10 JOHN COCKEY OWINGS, STEPHEN PRICE,

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, a negro fellow named FLANDERS; he has no toes, and has been used to go by water. Whoever will take him up and bring him home to his mistress shall have three pounds reward, including what the law allows.

ANNE GAITHER.

Charles county, May 31, 1776.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man by the name of Phil, who says he belongs to Robert Smith, living in Frederick county; the fellow is well known here, having some time ago lived with one Peter Green of this county, who (as I understand) sold him to said Smith. His master is desired to pay charges and take him from

4w WILLIAM HANSON, sheriff.

Maryland, June 7, 1776.

COMMITTED as a runaway, a negro man by the name of Anthony, who says he belongs to two children of the name of Jones, in Amelia county, Virginia; he says he has been run away ever since the year 1766, and says he has been in several jails in different provinces. This said Anthony appears to be a very cunning artful fellow, pretends to be very religious, and also pretends to be a doctor. The owner or owners are requested to pay charges and take said Anthony away.

3w 1 ROBERTSON STEVENS, sheriff of Dorchester county.

June 11, 1776.

TAKEN up as a stray, by the subscriber, at his plantation on Elk-Ridge in Anne-Arundel county, a bay gelding, about 14 hands high, 6 years old, both hind feet white, a star on his forehead, branded on the near shoulder W, shod before, chased with collar and traces, a switch tail and hanging mane. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay costs, and take him away.

DENTON HAMMOND.

THERE is at the plantation of William Wallace, living near Captain John's Bridge in Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a sorrel mare, about three years old, has a blaze in her face, branded on her left thigh with something like a hook, and is not dock'd. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

THREE PENCE per pound is given for fine white LINEN RAGS, and one penny per pound for coarse, by the Printer hereof. 2

June 5, 1776.

On Monday the 1st of July next, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Mrs. Chilton, in Baltimore, at three o'clock in the afternoon,

THE SLOOP Resolution, about twelve months old, has never been out of the bay; square sterned, burthen about 45 tons, with all her tackle, apparel, and furniture; an inventory of which may be seen in the hands of the subscriber; lately the property of Mr. James Burtell, Worcester county, and taken by a writ of replevin for James Dick and Stewart.—The money to be paid immediately on the sale.—For further particulars apply to

2 THOMAS BRERETON, broker.

Calvert county, May 20, 1776.

THE subscriber thinking that the making of linen, cotton, and woollen CLOTHES at all times, especially now, would be of great advantage to the inhabitants of this province in general, and this part thereof in particular, hath brought from the manufactory of Philadelphia some hands, and has engaged several others, if he finds them wanting, to carry it on in the greatest perfection, has fixed them near his dwelling-house, and in a few days will be ready to weave or spin, in any manner, either of the aforesaid yarns as required; or he will purchase either of the aforesaid materials at a reasonable price, and will pay cash for them.

4w 2 JOHN WEEMS, jun.

May 18, 1776.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ROBERT BROWN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and all persons having just claims, against the said estate are desired to give in their accounts with sufficient marks of probity, and they shall be paid by

w2 2 JOHN BROWN, jun. administrator.

STRAYED from Bladensburg, the 27th of April last, a bay horse about thirteen hands and an half high, a star on his forehead, some white on his fore foot-locks, with a bob tail; when rode, trots, paces and gallops, and is shod before. Whoever has taken up the said horse, and will bring him to the subscriber, shall have twenty shillings reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

w3 2 JOSEPH CARLYLE.

THERE is at the plantation of Zachariah Barlow, in Anne-Arundel county, on Elk-Ridge, taken up as a stray, a bay gelding, about fourteen hands high, shod all round, a star in his forehead, trimmed with a ridge mane, branded on the near shoulder and buttock thus, N. The owner may have him again, on proving property and paying charges. 2 w3

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

May 21, 1776.

RAN away from the subscriber the 19th inst. a negro man named Raphael, a thick, short, well made fellow, has a scar over his right eye in form of a cross; his cloathing, when he went away, consisted of a Welch cotton jacket, striped country cloth breeches, and old felt hat: I suppose he will endeavour to change his habit. Whoever takes up said negro, and delivers him to the subscriber, living near Zacchiah Swamp, Charles county, shall be intitled to the above reward, besides what the law allows.

w2 2 GERARD BOARMAN.

Calvert county, June 3, 1776.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, the following convict servant men, viz.

Thomas Rudder, a maltster by trade, and William Pim, alias Bryan, a miller, who say they belong to a certain Mary Hewett, on Kent-island.

Daniel Oliver, a sailor who says he belongs to a certain John Smith, on Kent-island.

John Hughes, who says he belongs to a certain Daniel Wheeden, on Kent-island.

Joseph Phipps, a weaver by trade, who says he belongs to a certain Benjamin Cedars, on Kent-island.

The above servants were taken at the mouth of Patuxent river, in a pettiauger, which they say belongs to Daniel Wheeden, attempting their escape down the bay.—Their mistress and masters are requested to take them away, and pay charges to

w2 2 HENRY HUNTT, sheriff.

Frederick county, May 1776.

Wanted on hire for twelve months,

TWENTY servants or slaves for the purpose of wood-cutting.

DANIEL & SAMUEL HUGHS,

w4 3 at Antietam furnace.

Elk-Ridge, May 13, 1776.

STRAYED about a week ago from the subscriber, a small sorrel mare, about 13 hands high, has a large mane and very short tail, a large scar above her tail which is very remarkable, her brand is unknown. Two dollars shall be paid to the person who will bring her to Joseph Wilkins near Annapolis, or

w4 4 RICHARD WHITTLE on Elk-Ridge.

Annapolis, May 3, 1776.

GOLIAH,

A remarkable strong black cart-horse, well known in and about this city, eight years old, upwards of sixteen hands high,

WILL, at the request of many respectable gentlemen, planters, and farmers, be let to mares this spring, at the moderate rate of two dollars the leap, and twenty pence to the negro that has the care of him, to be paid at the stable door. The finest and most promising colts are of Goliah's get, and may be seen.

All persons intending to send their mares, are desired to apply previous to the subscriber, and to look at the horse; and, for the convenience of those whom it may not suit to pay cash, I will take good lambs, fit for killing, if brought with the mares in payment. JOHN ROBINSON.

I have no objection to sending the horse out of town, not exceeding five miles, when there are three or four mares, for a few days, on assurance that care will be taken of him and his attendant. J. R.

2

Patuxent Iron Works, February 6, 1776.

BEING desirous of settling the estate of our father, RICHARD SNOWDEN, late of Patuxent Iron-Works, deceased, we request all such as are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given them. Also all persons that are indebted to the Patuxent Iron-Works Company, of more than twelve months standing, are requested to come immediately and make payment; and those who have it not in their power to make immediate payment, it is expected they will come and settle their accounts by note or bond. If the above requests are not complied with, we shall take such methods as will compel a settlement, without respect to persons, although it will be disagreeable to

tf 10 SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away from the widow M'Donall's, between Baltimore and Annapolis, on Thursday night the 13th of March, out of the fodder house, a bay horse, about 14 hands and an half high, paces, trots, and gallops, marked C S on his left shoulder. Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him to capt. Samuel Maynard's at Herring-Creek, or to William Hayes, Fell's Point, Baltimore, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges paid if brought home. 10

Annapolis, March 26, 1776.

RAN away from the subscriber, an indented servant lad, named Edward Burford, born in Hampshire, about five feet two inches high, fair complexion and brown hair: had with him two cloth coats, one a London brown, the other of coarse light coloured cloth with waistcoat of the same, much worn, good buckskin breeches, ribb'd worsted stockings and English made shoes. He is very fond of liquor, and can give no better reason for his elopement, than that he often merited chastisement and never received it. He was seen at Mr. Jacob Sampson's in Prince-George's county, pretending leave to visit a ship mate. Should he be taken ten miles from home I will give 40 shillings reward on his return.

12 J. CLAPHAM.

ABRAHAM CLAUDE,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, and SILVERSMITH,

Opposite Mrs. Johnson's tavern, ANNAPOLIS,

BEGS leave to acquaint the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he still continues to carry on the aforesaid trades in all their various branches, and at the most reasonable rates; also that he cleans and repairs all sorts of fire-arms, small swords, hangers and cutlasses. He also makes hooks for swords in the neatest and most approved manner.

N. B. He has several gross of hooks and eyes to dispose of cheap. 20

SPRIGHTLY

To be let to mares the ensuing season, at Schoolfield, Prince-George's county.

THE high bred English horse, SPRIGHTLY, full fifteen hands high, rising seven years old, is of a beautiful dark chesnut colour, was got by Wildman's Babram, his dam by Rogers's Babram, his grandam by Sedbury out of lord Portmore's Ebony; is well suited to breed for either the saddle or turf, being remarkably light, and quick in his movements, free from any blemish or incumbrance of gum, and is imagined equal to any horse on the continent, four miles heats at nine stone. He will be let at six dollars, for the season, and half a crown to the groom, and as at so low a rate the cash will be expected before the horse is led out. Good pasture for mares to be had at half a crown a week, or at half a dollar, with proper feeding; and mares above 15 miles distance two weeks gratis. tf 8

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